



PUBLIC WORKS

Pipeline

Your Drinking Water Is Certified Safe

This issue of *Public Works Pipeline* contains the City's annual water quality report, which includes complete information on the monitoring done on Edina's drinking water last year. Morningside Neighborhood residents who receive their water from the City of Minneapolis will find information detailing the quality of Minneapolis' water on Pages 9-10.

A detailed account of Edina's water quality is in this issue, including test results on all contaminants deemed by the Minnesota Department of Health to pose a health risk.

The City's goal is to provide residents with water that surpasses both state and federal requirements for safety and quality. This year's report shows that Edina's water surpasses regulatory standards on all counts.

Recent media stories have reminded residents of water contamination coming from St. Louis Park. The City of Edina has been aware of the issue for quite some time and took corrective actions years ago in response to the contamination. In the early 2000s, Well No. 7, a well in Sherwood Park drawing from the Jordan aquifer, tested above the Maximum Contaminant Level set by the Environmental Protection Agency for vinyl chloride, a colorless organic gas with a sweet odor. Well No. 7 was shut down in early October 2003 and was not turned on again until after a high-capacity treatment plant was built at the Danen's Building at 5116 Brookside Ave. in 2012. The plant is equipped with an aeration system specially designed to filter out vinyl chloride. Since the plant came online, the water coming from Well No. 7 has been treated and is safe to drink.

For more information, contact Edina Public Works at 952-826-0312.



2016 Water Report

For the Year 2015

**Neighborhood Street
Reconstructions Are Under Way**
See Page 11 for details

City Asks Residents and Businesses to Protect Waterways

By Krystal Caron

You may not spring into action when you hear the term “illicit discharge,” but Water Resource Coordinator Jessica Vanderwerff Wilson thinks you should.

According to Wilson, illicit discharge includes anything that goes into the storm drain and is not water falling from the sky (with some exceptions).

“It could be soapy water, oil, paint or garbage and it could be intentional or unintentional,” said Wilson. “A common misconception is that water that goes down the storm drain gets treated, but it does not. It goes directly to a lake, stream, wetland or river.”

Anything in your house that is connected to a pipe, like the toilet, shower or washing machine, carries the water to a waste water treatment plant. At that point, the waste water is filtered and disinfected. However, anything dumped in or near a storm drain does not get the same treatment.

It goes directly into the water supply, potentially affecting drinking water, wetlands and wildlife.

To protect the water supply, the City has a law prohibiting illicit discharge. While residents should work to protect the water in any way possible, the City’s illicit discharge ordinance does not apply to residents washing cars in driveways, irrigation water, water running off lawns, firefighting activities or draining de-chlorinated swimming pools. Common violations are businesses dumping wash water or individuals dumping items, including leaves, oil or paint.

Anyone in violation is given a verbal warning for the first offense, followed by a written warning. If violations continue to occur, the City may remove the connection to the storm sewer system and the responsible party may be subject to civil action for the damages. In extenuating circumstances, the issue may be reviewed by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, or elevated to the federal level.

Because these offenses can happen in a few minutes, the City relies on residents to report suspicious activity whenever they see it.

“If there is any color or smell or stuff floating in it, then that’s a sure sign that it’s probably not supposed to be going down the storm drain. If you’re not sure, you should report it anyway and we can come out,” said Wilson. “A challenge with illicit discharge is that it’s not constantly happening; it’s a quick thing, so we really need some vigilant eyes city-wide.”

To report suspicious activity, call the Public Works Department at 952-826-0376, 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. Call the Police Department’s non-emergency line at 952-826-1610 outside of regular business hours. Residents can also use the City’s mobile app, Edina To Go, to report a problem. The Fire-Rescue & Inspections Department Spill Response Team addresses larger spills.

“We need your help because there may be issues that we are not even aware of,” said Wilson.

“We can do better and we need your help to do better.”

For more information, contact Wilson at 952-826-0445 or jwilson@EdinaMN.gov.

Hennepin County Hazardous Waste Drop-Off Facilities

Residents can safely dispose of paint, oil, electronics and other household hazardous substances at either of the two year-round Hennepin County Drop-Off facilities.

Brooklyn Park Location:

Hennepin County Recycling Center
and Transfer Station
8100 Jefferson Highway, Brooklyn Park, MN 55445

Bloomington Location:

South Hennepin Recycling and
Problem Waste Drop-Off Center
1400 West 96th Street, Bloomington, MN 55431

For hours of operation, a list of what is accepted or more information, visit hennepin.us or call 612-348-3777. Learn more about green recycling and reducing waste at hennepin.us/green-disposal-guide. Hennepin County Drop-Off Facilities will not accept waste from businesses, including home businesses. For business waste and recycling information, visit rethinkrecycling.com/businesses.

Edina residents can pick up free medication disposal bags Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the Edina Police Department, 4801 W. 50th St., and Edina Fire Station No. 1, 6250 Tracy Ave.

City Asks Residents to Seal Unused Wells

There are several privately owned wellheads in Edina that may no longer be in use. Wells are a direct connection to ground water and, in Edina, ground water is also the drinking water source. In order to prevent contamination of the City’s drinking water supply, residents are encouraged to seal any unused wells on their properties.

Grant money may be available to seal unused wellheads.

For more information, contact Water Resource Coordinator Jessica Vanderwerff Wilson at 952-826-0445 or jwilson@EdinaMN.gov.

City Uses Hydroseed To Restore Lawns

Have you ever wondered about the blueish-green fluff sprayed on the ground after a construction project wraps up?

The fluff, called hydroseed, is a mix of fertilizer, mulch and a seed specially selected for our area to restore lawns.

During a street reconstruction or underground infrastructure repair, lawns are often dug up within the right-of-way. Until 2013, the City used sod to restore lawns following street reconstruction projects. The City's Engineering Department found that while attractive when first laid, the honeymoon period with sod quickly ended. To combat this, the City switched to hydroseeding.

"Sod is grown under ideal conditions, so it looks good at first, but needs a lot of water and maintenance to get established, and often dies quickly," said City Engineer Chad Millner. "It's not the most resilient turf material and is easily susceptible to heat and lack of moisture."

"Hydroseeding holds moisture well, helping the seed and root sprouts to grow,"

Millner said. Hydroseed is placed on loose soil, and the root penetrates and grows naturally. With sod, Millner said, "the turf is growing already, and root base needs to re-establish itself in the in-place material, which could take longer to happen. Hydroseed, which is established under more natural conditions, has better long-term survival."

Hydroseed costs significantly less than sod, adding to overall project cost savings. On average, hydroseed costs about 75 percent less than sod. It is also more resistant to pests and weeds as it is grown in-place rather than transplanted.

Following a street reconstruction, the contractor maintains the hydroseed for 90 days. At the end of the maintenance period, a final inspection is done, and areas that do not meet contract specifications are re-hydroseeded. Once the hydroseeded area is given a passing grade, maintenance becomes the full responsibility of the homeowner.

For more information, visit EdinaMN.gov/Engineering or call 952-826-0371.

– Compiled by Jordan Gilgenbach

Follow these tips to maintain a hydroseeded lawn:

- Keep soil moist with light sprinkling in the morning, late afternoon or early evening.
- Continue watering even after the grass looks established.
- Fertilization requirements vary, depending on the time of year. Consult a reputable nursery or seed center for fertilizer specifications.
- Mow as soon as the grass blades are 3 to 4 inches high. Set the mower deck to the highest setting, and make sure the blades are sharp. Dull blades can bruise and damage new grass.
- Do not collect the clippings as this helps feed the soil and accelerates development.
- Weeds will likely appear and are best eradicated by growing good, healthy grass and following proper maintenance techniques.



File Photo

Hydroseed is a mixture of grass seed and fertilizer that is used to restore lawns.



Frequently Asked Questions

Q: My sewer is backing up! What do I do?

A: If you experience a sewer backup, call the City immediately at 952-826-0375. After 3:30 p.m. weekdays or on weekends or holidays, call the Edina Police Department's non-emergency number, 952-826-1610, and they will dispatch help immediately.

Calling the City first doesn't cost you anything. The Public Works Department might be able to help you resolve the problem before a plumber is required. City crews will check the sewer main in the street to make sure it is running properly. If the blockage is within your service line, a City employee will instruct you on what to do next.

Q: Is "biodegradable" material "flushable" material?

A: There are only three things that should be flushed down a toilet. These are toilet paper, urine and feces. When grease, paper towels, wipes, rags, diapers or other "sanitary" items, including "flushable" wipes, are flushed into the sanitary system, they create clogs, which in turn cause sewer back-ups.

Q: What is the hardness of Edina water and what level should I set my water softener to?

A: Edina water has approximately 18 grains of hardness. The Utility Division of the Public Works Department recommends setting your softener to obtain 3 to 4 grains of hardness.

Q: Sometimes my water smells like bleach. Why? Is that harmful? What can I do to rid the water of that smell?

A: The City uses recommended amounts of chlorine to remove microorganisms from the water. Edina maintains its chlorine level between 1 and 1.5 parts per million. We test the water every day to make sure the levels are within national regulation guidelines. This level of chlorine is not harmful, but may smell offensive to individuals. An easy solution is to keep a container of water stored in your refrigerator. The chlorine gas dissipates very quickly, leaving no odor.

Q: My family from out of state says my water tastes different. Can that be true?

A: Yes. Whenever you go to other areas of the state or country, water can taste different because of different treatment processes or minerals that might be contained in the water.

Q: I have orange spots on my white laundry. Are the clothes ruined?

A: There can be iron particles in your water that pass through the City's filtration system and even your water softener. If you get orange spots or if the laundry is slightly discolored, it can be fixed - as long as you don't dry the clothes first! There is a product that the City distributes at no charge called "RoVer." RoVer is a powder form of rust remover. You can pick it up at City Hall, 4801 W. 50th St., or the Public Works & Park Maintenance Facility, 7450 Metro Blvd.

– Compiled by Susan Waack

Keep Edina Clean, Pick Up After Your Dog

By Lauryn Grimes

Everyone who creates a footprint, human or otherwise, produces waste. With so many furry friends in Edina, the City encourages residents to understand the importance of cleaning up after dogs.

According to combined data from the 2010 Census, there are approximately 20,000 households in Edina. The American Veterinary Medical Association says that 36.5 percent of all households own at least one dog. Based on this information, it's projected that the City has approximately 11,700 canine residents.

There are two City ordinances that guide residents on how to deal with pet waste.

"Together, these ordinances work to enforce a healthy environment for all residents," said Animal Control Officer Timothy Hunter. "Cleaning up after pets reduces odor and disease vectors and, especially in the case of public spaces, it also reduces or eliminates the chance of people stepping or slipping in feces and tracking it into a home or other building."

Pet waste isn't only an issue of cleanliness and general health, it also affects our environment.

"Animal waste, especially in an urban setting, can significantly contribute to water pollution," said Water Resources Coordinator Jessica Vanderwerff Wilson. "This type of waste can add nutrients, like phosphorus, that can lead to algae blooms and excess vegetation."

According to Wilson, the other side of the problem is bacteria and once this waste has made its way to a body of water, it's

hard to get out. Though Edina doesn't have any public beaches, residents and visitors still recreate on the water and ingestion of or over-exposure to contaminated water can lead to illness.

"There's a common misconception that all water that goes into a drain is treated," said Wilson. "That's true of sanitary water – like when you wash your hands, flush the toilet or take a shower – but anything that goes into the street drains does not get treated. The easiest way to keep this waste out of our lakes and streams is to pick up that waste and throw it in the trash."

Residents who allow their pet to eliminate on their properties should also be aware of how animal waste can affect our lakes and streams. Regardless of vicinity to a body of water, every resident lives in a watershed and any water that leaves a property goes onto the street and into a storm drain that travels directly to the nearest body of water.

The City does what it can to help reduce water pollution by sweeping streets, cleaning catch-basins and storm drains and more, but residents have a big role to play when it comes to pet waste making its way into our lakes and streams.

Raingardens also help contain pollution caused by pet waste as they can help capture the water that falls. The plants either use or break down the nutrients and the bacteria breaks down in the soil over time.

"We need residents to help us solve this problem," said Wilson. "We can't do it on our own."

For more information on local laws pertaining to pet waste, contact Animal Control at 952-826-0494.

Edina City Code Chapter 8, Section 8-264 – Dogs; cleaning up feces

- (a) The owner of any dog or any person having the custody or control of any dog shall be responsible for cleaning up any feces of the dog and disposing the feces in a clean and sanitary manner. Every occupant of a dwelling unit, or owner if the dwelling unit is not occupied, shall remove dog feces from the unit, the yard, or lot on which the unit is located and dispose of such dog feces in a clean and sanitary manner.
- (b) Any person having the custody or control of a dog may not allow the dog to be on property, public or private, not owned or possessed by such person without having in his or her immediate possession a device for the removal of feces and a bag or other means to dispose of such feces in a clean and sanitary manner.
- (c) This section does not apply to guide dogs accompanying a blind person or to a dog used by police or in rescue actions.

Edina City Code Chapter 8, Section 8-267 – Clean yard and enclosure

A dog owner shall regularly clean any yard occupied by the dog, or dog enclosure occupied by the dog, whether now existing or hereafter constructed, and any area in which the dog has been picketed, and shall not permit feces or food scraps to remain for more than 24 hours.



File Photo

2015 City of Edina Drinking Water Report

The City of Edina is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.

The purpose of this report is to advance consumers' understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources.

Source of Water

The City of Edina provides drinking water to its residents from a groundwater source: 17 wells ranging from 381 to 1,080 feet deep that draw water from the Mount Simon, Jordan and Prairie Du Chien-Jordan aquifers.

The Minnesota Department of Health has made a determination as to how vulnerable our systems' source(s) of water may be to future contamination incidents. If you wish to obtain the entire source water assessment regarding your drinking water, please call **651-201-4700** or **1-800-818-9318** (and press 5) during normal business hours. Also, you can view it online at health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa.

Call **952-826-0312** if you have questions about the City of Edina's drinking water or would like information about opportunities for public participation in

decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

Results of Monitoring

No contaminants were detected at levels that violated federal drinking water standards. However, some contaminants were detected in trace amounts that were below legal limits. The table that follows shows the contaminants that were detected in trace amounts last year. (Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled in 2015. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date the detection occurred.)

Key to Abbreviations:

90th Percentile Level: This is the value obtained after disregarding 10 percent of the samples taken that had the highest levels. (For example, in a situation in which 10 samples were taken, the 90th percentile level is determined by disregarding the highest result, which represents 10 percent of the samples.) Note: In situations in which only five samples are taken, the average of the two with the highest levels is taken to determine the 90th percentile level.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

N/A: Not Applicable (does not apply)

nd: No Detection

pCi/l: PicoCuries per liter: a measure of radioactivity.

ppb: Parts per billion, which can also be expressed as micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$).

ppm: Parts per million, which can also be expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/l).



| Contaminant (units) | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|------------------------------------|------|------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | Range (2015) | Average/Result* | |
| Alpha Emitters (pCi/l) | 0 | 15.4 | 8.9-11 | 11 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Barium (ppm) (07/25/2013) | 2 | 2 | N/A | 0.14 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Combined Radium (pCi/l) | 0 | 5.4 | 4.9-5.3 | 5.3 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.59-0.98 | 0.99 | State of Minnesota requires all municipal water systems to add fluoride to the drinking water to promote strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 0 | 60 | 5.8-10.4 | 10.4 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb) | 0 | 80 | 34.1-37.4 | 37.4 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.11-0.69 | 0.52 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 0 | 2 | nd-0.34 | 0.22 | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories. |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 3.6-5 | 4.08 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.14-0.19 | 0.16 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |

*This is the value used to determine compliance with federal standards. It sometimes is the highest value detected and sometimes is an average of all the detected values. If it is an average, it may contain sampling results from the previous year.

| Contaminant (units) | MRDLG | MRDL | **** | ***** | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|-------|------|---------|-------|------------------------------------------|
| Chlorine (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.4-0.6 | 0.58 | Water additive used to control microbes. |

****Highest and Lowest Monthly Average. *****Highest Quarterly Average.

| Contaminant (units) | MCLG | AL | 90% Level | # sites over AL | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|------------------------------|------|-----|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Copper (ppm) (07/30/2013) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.16 | 1 out of 30 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead (ppb) (07/30/2013) | 0 | 15 | 2.4 | 0 out of 30 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Edina is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing

your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotlines available online at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Monitoring may have been done for additional contaminants that do not have MCLs established for them and are not required

to be monitored under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Results may be available by calling **651-201-4700** or **1-800-818-9318** during normal business hours.

Monitoring for unregulated contaminants as required by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency rules (40 CFR 141.40) was conducted in 2015. Results of the unregulated contaminant monitoring are available upon request from Cindy Swanson, Minnesota Department of Health, at 651-201-4656.

Compliance with **National Primary Drinking Water Regulations**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791**.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Centers for Disease Control Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791**.

2015 **City of Minneapolis** Drinking Water Report

The City of Minneapolis is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2015.

The purpose of this report is to advance consumers' understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources.

Source of Water

The City of Minneapolis provides drinking water to its residents from surface water drawn from the Mississippi River.

The Minnesota Department of Health has made a determination as to how vulnerable our systems' source(s) of water may be to future contamination incidents. If you wish to obtain the entire source water assessment regarding your drinking water, please call **651-201-4700 or 1-800-818-9318** (and press 5) during normal business hours. Also, you can view it online at health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa.

Call **612-373-3000** if you have questions about the City of Minneapolis' drinking water or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

Results of Monitoring

No contaminants were detected at levels that violated federal drinking water standards. However, some contaminants were detected in trace amounts that were below legal limits. The table that follows shows the contaminants that were detected in trace amounts last year. (Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled for in 2015. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred.)

Key to abbreviations:

90th Percentile Level: This is the value obtained after disregarding 10 percent of the samples taken that had the highest levels. (For example, in a situation in which 10 samples were taken, the 90th percentile level is determined by disregarding the highest result, which represents 10 percent of the samples.) Note: In situations in which only five samples are taken, the average of the two with the highest levels is taken to determine the 90th percentile level.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

N/A: Not Applicable (does not apply)

nd: No Detection

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure clarity in drinking water.

oocysts/L: Oocysts/Liter, (a measurement of the number of *Cryptosporidium* (or *Giardia*) spores).

ppb: Parts per billion, which can also be expressed as micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).

ppm: Parts per million, which can also be expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/L).

TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

| Contaminant (units) | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|------------------------------------|-----------|------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | Range (2015) | Average/Result* | |
| Cryptosporidium | N/A | N/A | nd-.3 | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste. |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.64-1 | 0.97 | State of Minnesota requires all municipal water systems to add fluoride to the drinking water to promote strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 0 | 60 | nd-31.5 | 26.13 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 10.4 | 10.4 | N/A | 0.46 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb) | 0 | 80 | 8.3-31.7 | 28.3 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 0 Present | >5% | N/A | 1%📍 | Naturally present in the environment. |

*This is the value used to determine compliance with federal standards. It sometimes is the highest value detected and sometimes is an average of all the detected values. If it is an average, it may contain sampling results from the previous year.

📍 Follow-up sampling showed no contamination present.

Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

| Contaminant (units) | MCLG | MCL | ** | *** | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|------|-----|------|------|-------------------------------|
| Turbidity (NTU) | N/A | TT | 100% | 0.17 | Soil runoff. |

**Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting the Turbidity Limits.

***Highest Single Measurement.

| Contaminant (units) | MRDLG | MRDL | **** | ***** | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|-------|------|---------|-------|------------------------------------------|
| Chloramine | 4 | 4 | 2.8-3.5 | 3.21 | Water additive used to control microbes. |

****Highest and Lowest Monthly Average.

*****Highest Quarterly Average.

| Contaminant | Unit | % Removal Requirement | % Removal Achieved | # of Quarters out of Compliance | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Total Organic Carbon | % Removed | 25-30% | 50-61.5% | 0 | Naturally present in the environment. |

| Contaminant (units) | MCLG | AL | 90% Level | # sites over AL | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|------|-----|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.08 | 0 out of 54 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 1.6 | 0 out of 54 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

Neighborhood Streets Reconstructed This Summer

By Jordan Gilgenbach

Several neighborhood streets in Edina are under construction. Though it may be inconvenient, repairing and replacing infrastructure is integral to preventing further damage and providing continued high-quality services.

The City is responsible for 230 miles of roadway, 80 miles of storm sewer mains, 180 miles of sanitary sewer mains, 200 miles of water mains, 2,000 hydrants, 18 deep-water wells and more. All the above- and below-ground infrastructure must be inspected and maintained or eventually replaced.

The Engineering Department prioritizes street and utility work for the current year based on necessity for improvements, planning projects five or more years in advance. Depending on the neighborhood, infrastructure to be repaired or replaced includes streets, storm sewers, sanitary sewers, water mains, fire hydrants and street lighting. Private utility companies may also elect to upgrade or replace underground infrastructure during these projects to minimize future disruptions.

Projects underway include Golf Terrace B; Strachauer Park A; Morningside A and White Oaks C; Tracy Avenue between Minnesota Highway 62 and Benton Avenue; and the Tracy Avenue, Valley Lane and Valley View Road intersection.

Many of Edina's streets and underground infrastructure up for replacement were built in the 1960s. Engineering Director Chad Millner said many streets are 50 to 60 years old – 10 to 20 years past a street's life expectancy. The situation is similar for the City's underground infrastructure, much of it outliving its anticipated life expectancy by 10 or more years.

The City expects these projects to be completed this fall. Construction timelines vary, depending on the size and scope of the project.

"Street reconstructions aren't fun to live near, but they are vital to provide sound City services such as water, sewer and fire suppression and allow access for emergency vehicles," Millner said. Once a reconstruction is completed, affected residents benefit from a new street and better infrastructure with a smaller chance of service disruptions.

The City recommends that residents affected by street reconstructions check their front doors daily for time-sensitive notices and sign up for "City Extra" emails, which provide residents with a weekly update of construction activities in these neighborhoods.

Street projects in Edina are paid for with special assessments to properties in each neighborhood and with money from the City's Utility Fund.

In addition to street reconstruction projects, 14 pedestrian, sidewalk and bicycle improvement projects are scheduled to be complete this year. These new sidewalks are paid for by the City's Pedestrian and Cyclist Safety (PACS) Fund. The revenue in the fund is to be used exclusively for improvements to the City's non-motorized transportation network.

Several non-City projects by the Minnesota Department of Transportation and CenterPoint Energy are under way, which may also impact routes in and around the City. Learn more about these projects at EdinaMN.gov/construction_current_projects.

For more information about street reconstruction projects, contact the City's Engineering Department at 952-826-0371. To keep up to date on these projects, visit EdinaMN.gov/Engineering. Sign up for "City Extra" emails at EdinaMN.gov/CityExtra.

2016 Pedestrian, Sidewalk and Bike Projects:

- Interlachen Boulevard Sidewalk from Oxford Avenue to Vernon Avenue
- Interlachen Boulevard Sidewalk from Mirror Lakes Drive to Interlachen Bluff
- Cornelia Drive Sidewalk from West 66th Street to West 70th Street
- Vernon Avenue Sidewalk from Gleason Road to Blake Road
- Concord Avenue Sidewalk from Southview Lane to Lakeview Drive (Golf Terrace B)
- West 56th Street Sidewalk from Concord Avenue to Wooddale Avenue (Golf Terrace B)
- Tower Street Sidewalk from Concord Avenue to Wooddale Avenue (Golf Terrace B)
- Beard Avenue South Sidewalk from from West 60th Street to Service Road (Strachauer Park A)
- Xerxes Avenue South Sidewalk from West 56th Street to West 60th Street
- Valley View Road/Valley Lane Intersection crossing for Nine Mile Creek Regional Trail
- Valley Lane Sidewalk at Railroad Crossing
- West 77th Street/Parklawn Avenue Crossing Improvements
- West 69th Street (Galleria to Southdale Center) Pedestrian Crossing Improvements
- West 72nd Street/Ohms Lane Bike Lane Restriping



Follow City's Guidelines for Lawn Watering

By Dawn Wills

To ensure an adequate water supply, the City of Edina has an odd-even sprinkling policy. Homes with even-numbered addresses may water their lawns before 11 a.m. or after 5 p.m. on even numbered dates of the week. Homes with odd-numbered addresses may water before 11 a.m. or after 5 p.m. on odd numbered dates.

To ensure adequate water supply and promote water conservation, the City has a daytime irrigation ban. Watering is banned from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, reducing water wasted through evaporation and allowing pumps to refill water storage facilities for peak evening use.

Surcharges for violating the irrigation ban are determined based on the number of water restriction violations issued to the property owner in a three-year period.

Residents who live in Edina's Morningside Neighborhood and receive their water from the City of Minneapolis or those with private wells are not affected. Morningside Neighborhood residents must adhere to any restrictions issued by Minneapolis.

Public Works Coordinator David Goergen reminds property owners that some automatic sprinkler systems must be reset at the end of months that have 31 days because there are two odd-numbered dates in a row.

Rain sensors can be purchased for automatic sprinkler systems. A rain sensor is a device that shuts off a sprinkler system if rain is detected. Quickly repairing or disabling broken water heads can also minimize utility bills.

Goergen also offers the following tips for effective watering:

- Do your lawn watering early in the morning, between 4 and 6 a.m., when water demand is low.

- Water your lawn when it needs it, rather than on a set schedule. One sign that a lawn needs water is when it lacks enough moisture to spring back after you walk on it.
- Adjust lawn watering to the weather. Following heavy rain, skip your regular watering day until the grass needs it again.
- Check sprinkler heads periodically to make sure they haven't shifted direction to spray water on the side of a building, parking lot, road or sidewalk instead of the lawn.

According to Goergen, studies show that lawns need one inch of water per week, which can be achieved with sprinkling 10 to 15 minutes every-other day.

Further water restrictions might be put into place if the weather becomes exceptionally dry for an extended period of time.

For more information, contact Goergen at 952-826-0312 or dgoergen@EdinaMN.gov.

Emerald Ash Borer Detected in Hennepin County

By Dawn Wills

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is a non-native invasive insect that destroys Ash trees. EAB has not yet been detected in Edina, but the City is planning for it.

Where there are rows of Ash trees in boulevards or other places, the City is removing every-other Ash and planting a diverse species of tree in its place.

According to the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, a quarantine has been placed on Hennepin, Ramsey, Houston and Winona counties to help slow the spread of EAB to other areas.

"The closest EAB detection is about three miles away, at a private residence on the 7600 block of

Elliot Avenue in Richfield. The EAB can fly up to 15 miles," Overholt said. "When the Emerald Ash Borers emerge, they typically just go to the next tree for their food source. They are pretty lazy."

It's against the law to move the following items out of EAB-quarantined counties:

- Firewood from hardwood trees
- Entire ash trees
- Ash limbs and branches
- Ash logs or untreated ash lumber with bark attached
- Uncomposted ash chips and uncomposted ash bark chips greater than 1 inch in two dimensions

A major culprit in spreading EAB and other insect pests is firewood. Larvae and pupae can hide beneath the bark and then escape as adult beetles after being transported many miles. Many of the places where EAB has been found are parks and campgrounds.

That means the most important thing you can do to protect Minnesota from the threat of EAB is to avoid moving firewood from one place to another. Don't carry wood from your home to a cabin or campsite.

Recognizing the signs of an EAB-infested tree is important. If you see heavy woodpecker activity on a tree, dying branches in the top canopy, sprouts around the tree base, vertical cracks in the bark, S-shaped tunnels under the bark, and 1/8-inch D-shaped exit holes in the bark, you should contact the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. If you suspect EAB, contact the "Arrest the Pest" Hotline at 651-201-6684 or 888-545-6684.

For more information on the City's forestry activities, contact Overholt at 952-826-0308 or LOverholt@EdinaMN.gov.